



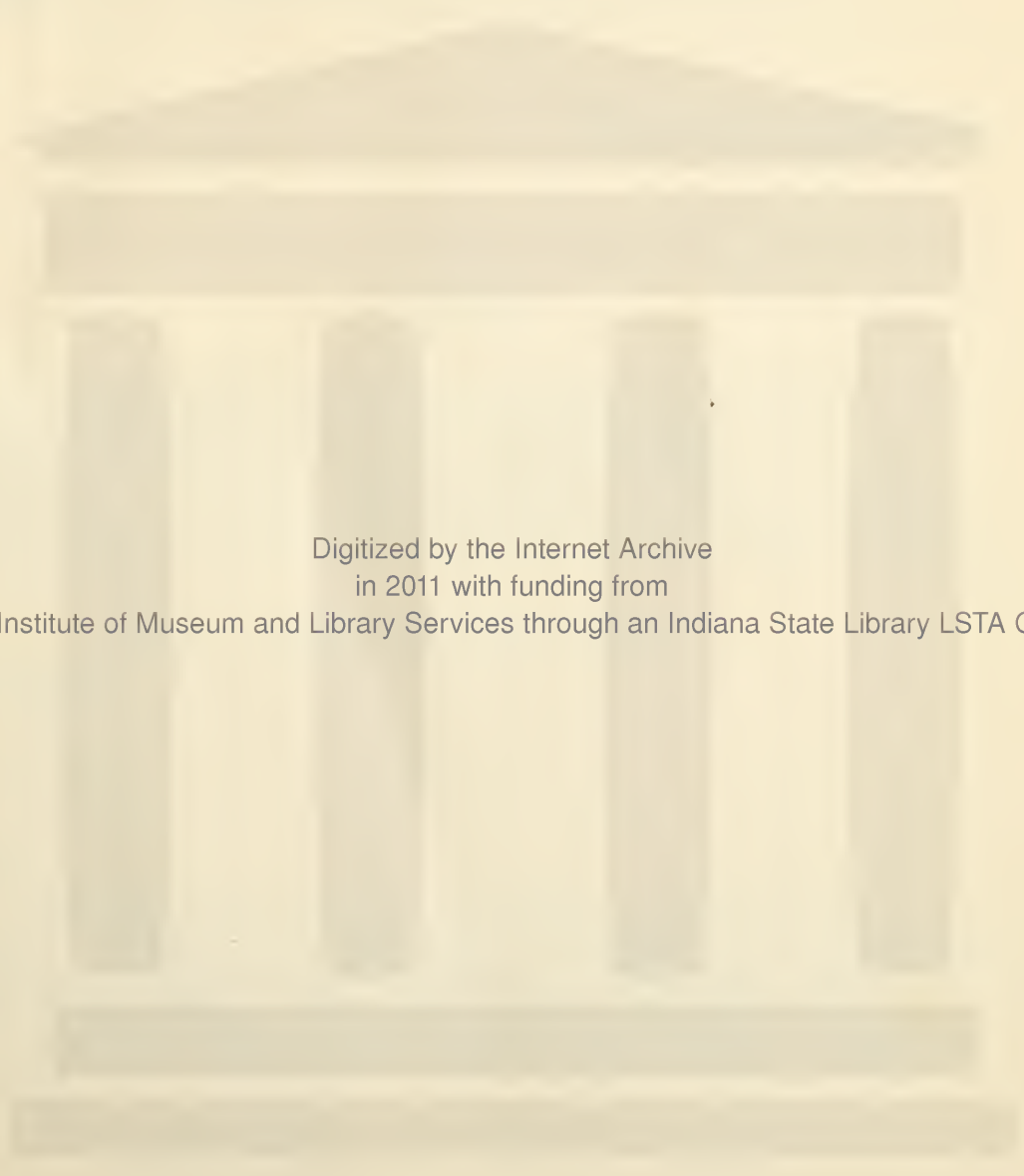


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# USIS FEATURE

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USIA-IPS

## Abraham Lincoln Anniversary (1809-1865)

### CAPTIONS

A faithful reproduction of Abraham Lincoln's birthplace, with small carved figures of the family -- Thomas Lincoln, Nancy Lincoln, and their two children, Sarah and Abraham -- as in the diorama of the Chicago Historical Society. In 1811, when Abraham was two years old, the Lincoln family moved from this cabin at Nolin Creek near Hodgenville in Kentucky to another tract of land ten miles away.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(58-11074)

- - - - -

### Top

When Lincoln was six years old he was occasionally sent to school -- a cabin with a dirt floor, no windows, one door, two miles from his home at Knob Creek in Kentucky. Here Lincoln started to learn how to read and write. The children had no books; all they had to do was to repeat what the teacher said. Abraham Lincoln and his family left their Kentucky home in December 1816 and went to Indiana.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-18405)



Bottom

Interior view of a second-floor bedroom in the White House in Washington, D.C., which is known as the Lincoln Room. The old rosewood bed was brought to the White House by Abraham and Mary Lincoln. It is an especially large bed as Lincoln was six feet four inches tall.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18405)

- - - - -

The Lincoln home in Indiana. In the winter of 1816, Thomas Lincoln with his wife and two small children, Sarah and Abraham, left his Knob Creek cabin in Kentucky and set out for a new life in the State of Indiana. At Pigeon Creek in Perry (now Spencer) County he built a house. Here Nancy Hanks, his wife, died two years later. Here he brought his second wife, Sarah Bush Johnston, and the three children of her first marriage. At one time or another as many as nine people lived together in this one-room cabin.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-17068)

- - - - -

Top

The front parlor of the house in Springfield, Illinois, which Lincoln bought in 1844. Here Mrs. Lincoln liked to receive her friends, and it was this room that Lincoln used most frequently to confer with his political friends. (Sketch from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, March 9, 1861)

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-17069)

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Bottom

The sitting room of the Lincoln house in Springfield, Illinois. Lincoln, with his wife and infant son, moved into their home in May, 1844, and lived there for 17 years -- until they left Springfield for Washington in 1861, after Lincoln had been elected President. (Sketch from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, March 9, 1861)

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-17069)

- - - - -

Top

Abraham Lincoln's home in Perry (now Spencer) county in the State of Indiana, where he lived from 1816 to 1830. In this diorama of the Chicago Historical Society we see the young Lincoln studying by the fire. His stepmother, Sarah Bush Lincoln, sits nearby. Thomas Lincoln, his father, stands in the doorway.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(58-11075)

Bottom

Abraham Lincoln lived in New Salem, Illinois, from 1831 to 1837, waiting on trade in a dry goods store where one could buy furs, pots, glassware, sugar, eggs, vegetables, butter, firearms, saddles and tools. This diorama at the Chicago Historical Society shows Lincoln the storekeeper in 1833. His customer is Ann Rutledge. According to a story told by one of Lincoln's law partners in 1866, the young Lincoln was in love with Ann Rutledge who died from typhoid fever in 1835 before the two could marry. The story, however, is not believed by most historians.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(58-11075)

- - - - -



Top

A street in Springfield, Illinois, at the time when Abraham Lincoln came to live there in 1837 to practice law in partnership with John T. Stuart. In the next to last house of the block shown here was the law firm of Lincoln and William H. Herndon, from December 1844 to the time when Lincoln became President.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-14433)

Bottom

Interior of the Stuart-Lincoln law office in Springfield, Illinois. The office was sparsely furnished, with a bed at the right. As the first floor of the building harbored the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, the office was occasionally used as a jury room.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-14433)

- - - - -

Top

Lincoln's home in Springfield, Illinois, as it looked when he bought it in 1844. In 1856 it was enlarged to two stories.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-14434)

Bottom

Lincoln's home in Springfield, Illinois, in 1865, after his assassination, with remnants of mourning decorations. Lincoln had planned to return to Springfield for the practice of law after his second term as President of the United States had expired in 1869.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-14434)

- - - - -



The only photograph taken of Abraham Lincoln's stepmother, Sarah Bush Johnston, taken in later life. Lincoln visited her for the last time not long before he left his home town, Springfield, Illinois, in 1861 for the White House in Washington.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-14438)

- - - - -

The earliest known picture of Abraham Lincoln. It was taken about 1846 by a traveling daguerrotype artist around the time of Lincoln's election to the U.S. Congress. At that time Lincoln was 37 years old. He had served four times in the Illinois State Legislature and had made himself a name as a lawyer. In 1846 he became a Whig Representative from Illinois in the Thirtieth U.S. Congress, where he served one term.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(51-9222)

- - - - -

This ambrotype of Abraham Lincoln was taken on May 7, 1858, in Beardstown, Illinois, after the young lawyer had secured the acquittal of Duff Armstrong, the son of a friend, in a murder trial.

(Source: University of Nebraska in Lincoln, Nebraska)

(58-17076)

- - - - -

Photograph of Abraham Lincoln taken during the 1860 Republican State Convention in Decatur, Illinois, by E. A. Barnwell who had been told to select the tallest man at the Convention. The picture shows a different and somewhat unfamiliar Lincoln who was then 51 years old. The only print is in the Decatur Public Library.

(49-1271)

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Portrait of Abraham Lincoln. The photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner in Washington, on November 15, 1863, four days before the President delivered his famous Gettysburg Address. It is one of the best known Lincoln photographs.

(50-14992)

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Formal portrait of Abraham Lincoln by Alexander Gardner, taken on April 10, 1865, four days before the President was fatally shot by John Wilkes Booth. This is the last photograph taken of Lincoln in life.

(Source: Frederick Hill Meserve Collection)

(53-16845)

- - - - -

"The Railsplitter." This unusual life-size painting, the work of an unknown artist, depicts Abraham Lincoln in the role which his supporters stressed during his first campaign for the Presidency in 1860. It is believed to have been painted in 1858, and was shown at political rallies in the 1860 campaign.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(50-13129)

- - - - -

Drawing of the Lincoln family in 1861. Left to right: Robert Lincoln, the President's oldest son, Mrs. Lincoln, Thomas (Tad) Lincoln, Willie Lincoln, and Abraham Lincoln. A fourth son, Edward, had died in infancy.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(51-3175)

- - - - -

Abraham Lincoln and his son Thomas (Tad). The photograph was taken February 9, 1864 by Mathew B. Brady. This print was widely circulated and had its place in many homes in the United States. Lincoln's son, Tad, was born in 1853 and died in 1871, only six years after the death of his father.

(54-249)

- - - - -

Formal portrait of President Abraham Lincoln, made from the original glass photo taken by Mathew Brady in 1864.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(54-253)

- - - - -



Left

Mary Todd came from a wealthy Kentucky family. She was well educated, spoke French fluently and was well versed in politics. She met Abraham Lincoln, at that time a young lawyer, at a ball in 1839. A three-year-long courtship followed. They were married in 1842.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(58-17067)

Right

Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of President Abraham Lincoln, wears the gown in which she appeared at the inaugural ball held in honor of her husband, the new President of the United States, on March 4, 1861.

(Source: L. C. Handy Studios, Washington)

(58-17067)

- - - - -

Robert Todd Lincoln, the eldest of Abraham Lincoln's four sons, was born in 1843 and died in 1926. During the War between the States he served on the staff of General Grant as captain. He was admitted to the Chicago bar in 1867. From 1881 to 1885 he was U.S. Secretary of War, and although mentioned as a candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1884, he declined to allow his name to be placed in opposition to that of President Arthur. He was minister to Great Britain from 1889 to 1893, and after 1893 he was connected with the Pullman Company.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(58-14432)

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The Emancipation Proclamation, signed by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863. The act declared that slaves in all the states or parts of states then in arms against the United States Government "are, and henceforward shall be, free." Actual liberation came only by the conquest of the South by the Union.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(50-7862)

(50-7863)

(50-7864)

The purpose of this journal is to provide a medium for the publication of original researches, clinical reports, and other material of interest to the medical profession. It is published weekly, except during the months of December and January, when it is published bi-weekly.

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This is the second draft in President Abraham Lincoln's own handwriting of his famous Gettysburg Address, delivered on November 19, 1863 at the dedication of the Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. It ends with the famous words which define Lincoln's idea of American democracy: Government of the people, by the people, for the people. .

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(58-11072)

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President Abraham Lincoln reads the Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet on July 22, 1862. After A. H. Ritchie, the engraver, had completed his work, the painter, Francis B. Carpenter, was still making changes on his large, original canvas which is now hanging in the U.S. Capitol in Washington. From left to right: Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton; Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase; Lincoln; Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles; Secretary of State William H. Seward; Secretary of the Interior Caleb B. Smith; Postmaster General Montgomery Blair; Attorney General Edward Bates.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(50-7556)

- - - - -

One of the exhibit cases in the Lincoln Museum in Washington contains various documents connected with the Emancipation Proclamation. The act, declaring slaves to be free in all the states in arms against the United States Government was signed by Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863. Actual liberation came only with the conquest of the South by Union arms. Upper left -- a replica of the Emancipation Proclamation and an engraving by A. H. Ritchie, after a painting by Francis B. Carpenter, showing Lincoln reading his draft of the proclamation to his cabinet on July 22, 1862. Upper right -- a replica of the 13th Amendment, forbidding slavery in the United States. The amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed by Congress on January 31, 1865, ratified by the required number of states and became law on December 18, 1865. Below are seen various cartoons from the London magazine "Punch," satirizing Abraham Lincoln. (Left): "Abe Lincoln's last card; or, Rouge et Noir." The "Punch" cartoonist portrays the frantic Lincoln playing his last card, the Emancipation Proclamation. The danger involved amuses Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy. (Center): "The Black Draft." British Interpretation of the Draft. The "Punch" cartoonist shows confusion on the American







issue. Lincoln and Davis are depicted using the draft to force the unwilling Negroes into their armies. The conscription act of the North did not apply to the colored race, while the Confederacy never had a Negro regiment in the field. (Right): The Effects of the Emancipation Proclamation. The cartoonist of "Punch" blames the proclamation for the mistreatment and killing of Negroes by white men in the Draft Riots in New York City in 1863, after conscription on a national basis had been enacted by Lincoln.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18408)

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An artist's conception of a White House reception in March, 1865. Such receptions used to be held frequently. Shown in the photo are: President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, General Grant and Mrs. Grant, General Sherman, Secretary of War Stanton.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(50-13114)

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One of the forts protecting Washington, the capital of the United States, during the Civil War (1861-1865) was Fort Corcoran -- named after the commander, Colonel Michael Corcoran (standing on the parapet) of the Sixty-Ninth New York Regiment. Howitzers, mounted on wooden carriages, were installed in the spring of 1861, shortly after the outbreak of the war. Grapeshot, piled in the foreground, was prepared for an expected Confederate advance on Washington which never matured.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(58-11071)

- - - - -

President Abraham Lincoln often visited the front during the four years of the War between the States (1861-65). Here he is seen in the headquarters of General George B. McClellan in 1862 in Antietam. General McClellan, who had been appointed General-in-chief in 1861, at the age of 35, can be seen facing the President.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(49-3457)

- - - - -



The second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was held on March 4, 1865 on the steps of the National Capitol in Washington, D.C. Lincoln (center, standing) is seen reading his famous inaugural address, the text of which included the familiar words: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan -- to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves and with all nations." (Reproduced from photograph by Alexander Gardner, Washington, D.C.)

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(49-1276)

- - - - -

In an engraving, first published in 1866, President Abraham Lincoln (center, high hat) is shown entering the city of Richmond, Virginia, former capital of the Southern States, on April 4, 1865. The War between the States of the North and the South officially came to an end on April 9, 1865. In Richmond Lincoln is said to have told swarming Negroes: "You must kneel to God only, and thank Him for the liberty you will hereafter enjoy. I am but God's humble instrument." A colorful report of how the liberated Negroes first saw their liberator appeared in the Boston Journal, reprinted in Littell's "Living Age," Boston, April 22, 1865. It said in part: "President Lincoln walked in silence, acknowledging the salutes of officers and soldiers and of the citizens, black and white. It was the man of the people among the people. It was the great deliverer, meeting the delivered .....No wonder that President Lincoln who has a child's heart, felt his soul stirred; that the tears almost came to his eyes as he heard the thanksgivings to God and Jesus, and the blessings uttered for him from thankful hearts. They were true, earnest, and heart-felt expressions of gratitude to God. There are thousands of men in Richmond to-night who would lay down their lives for President Lincoln -- their great deliverer, their best friend on earth. He came among them unheralded, without pomp or parade.....He came not as a conqueror, not with bitterness in his heart, but with kindness. He came as a friend, to alleviate sorrow and suffering -- to rebuild what has been destroyed.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(49-1279)

- - - - -



Top

A model of a device invented by Abraham Lincoln to lift ships over river bars or shoals. He whittled out the model in his law office in Springfield, Illinois, and patented it May 22, 1849. The invention, however, was never tested under real conditions.

(Source: Smithsonian Institution, Washington)

(58-18406)

Bottom

The barouche in which Abraham Lincoln, his wife and their son Tad took an afternoon drive as a relaxation from his arduous White House duties several hours before his assassination on April 14, 1865.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18406)

- - - - -

Top

The Navy Yard in Washington, D.C., one of the many hundred exhibits at the Lincoln Museum in Washington. Lincoln saw this scene during his last afternoon drive on April 14, 1865, a few hours before his assassination. He went there to visit the ironclad vessel of war "Montauk."

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18401)

Bottom

A scene at the entrance to the grounds of the U.S. Capitol in Washington at the time when Abraham Lincoln lived in the White House (1861-1865). Members of the U.S. Congress, Congressional employees and spectators are shown in this contemporary sketch as they leave the Capitol building after adjournment of the day's session.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(58-18401)

- - - - -



added



Top

Title page of the Lincoln family Bible with Abraham Lincoln's signature.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18404)

Bottom

Lincoln genealogy in the Lincoln family Bible. The records in the Bible show Abraham Lincoln's birth and marriage as well as birth and marriage of his father and sister.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(58-18404)

- - - - -

Oilpainting "The Peace Makers," by George P. A. Healy (1813-1894) now hanging in the White House in Washington. The picture, painted in 1868, shows the meeting of President Abraham Lincoln, General Sherman (first from the left), General Grant and Admiral Porter, discussing prospects of peace for the War between the States. The meeting took place in March, 1865, during Grant's siege of Richmond, Virginia, capital of the Southern States.

(Source: National Gallery of Art, Washington)

(50-16694)

- - - - -

Life mask of Abraham Lincoln taken by the sculptor Clark Mills in Washington, probably the second week of February, 1865, about two months before the President was assassinated. At the left is a cast of Lincoln's hand by the sculptor Leonard Wells Volk, made in 1860.

(54-10161)

- - - - -



Top

Ford's Theatre in Washington, where the fanatical actor John Wilkes Booth shot Abraham Lincoln during a performance of the comedy, "Our American Cousin," on April 14, 1865. The photo shows soldiers guarding the closed theatre after the assassination. Mourning bands hang from the windows. The assassin stopped in the saloon on the first floor of the building on the right before committing his deed. Today Ford's Theatre houses the Lincoln museum.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-11054)

Bottom

After John Wilkes Booth had shot Abraham Lincoln in the presidential box of Ford's Theatre on April 14, 1865, he jumped to the stage, shouting "Sic Semper Tyrannis" (Thus always to tyrants), the motto of the State of Virginia. Major Joseph B. Stewart, who had been sitting in the front seat of the orchestra, climbed over the orchestra pit and footlights, and pursued Booth across the stage. But the assassin escaped. He was tracked 12 days later by a cavalry detachment to a barn near Port Royal, Virginia, and killed after he had refused to surrender. This sketch was drawn on the spot by Albert Berghaus, the artist for Frank Leslie's "Illustrated Newspaper," a day or two after the tragedy.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-11054)

- - - - -

The only photograph of Abraham Lincoln in his coffin. While Lincoln's body lay in state in New York's City Hall, a photographer received permission to take a picture. The plate was destroyed on orders of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. A print, however, was discovered 87 years later, in 1952, in the papers of John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary, in the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield, Illinois.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-14435)

- - - - -

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1918. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

President

1918

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President

1918

Top

A view of the interior of the Lincoln Museum in Washington. The museum is located in the old Ford's Theatre where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. More than 800 photographs and objects are arranged chronologically throughout the museum to describe the story of Lincoln's life. Although most of the material in the museum is pictorial, there are many original objects and documents as well as photostats of originals among the exhibits. Several pieces of furniture associated with Lincoln's early life; the cradle used by the four Lincoln children; a desk, used by Lincoln in Springfield; the frontispiece of the Bible of Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham Lincoln; Lincoln's boots and gloves; the single shot derringer used by Booth in shooting Lincoln; and the model of a wagon made by Lincoln in 1840 are among the originals on exhibition.

(58-19536)

Bottom

A view of the interior of the Lincoln Museum in Washington. In the background, left, is the diorama depicting the scene of Lincoln's assassination in Ford's Theatre now housing the museum. The model was constructed in proper perspective from information secured from contemporary photographs. In the foreground are table cases with china ware used in the White House during Lincoln's administration.

(58-19536)

- - - - -

Top

Abraham Lincoln's stovepipe hat which he wore as President of the United States.

(Source: Smithsonian Institution, Washington)

(58-18407)

Bottom

These boots, now on display in the Lincoln Museum in Washington, were worn by Abraham Lincoln on the night of his assassination, April 14, 1865.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18407)





Top

The little room of the Petersen House across the street from Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. where Abraham Lincoln breathed his last on the morning of April 15, 1865, after having been shot the night before by John Wilkes Booth. Doctors, Cabinet members, military leaders crowded the room. The figures from left to right are: Secretary of the Navy Welles; Secretary of War Stanton; Dr. Robert K. Stone, the Lincolns' family doctor; Postmaster General William Dennison; the Senator from Massachusetts, Charles Sumner; Surgeon-General Joseph Barnes; Abraham Lincoln's son, Robert T. Lincoln; General Henry Halleck; John Hay, the President's secretary; (in the doorway) Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs. Two physicians in chairs are facing the bed. This sketch appeared on May 6, 1865 in the magazine "Harper's Weekly."

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-14422)

Bottom

The room in which Abraham Lincoln died on April 15, 1865 as it looks today. The furnishings in the room are similar in appearance to those there at the time of the tragedy. An exact copy of the "Village Blacksmith" replaces the one that then hung on the wall, and above the bed is a copy of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair." The wallpaper is a reproduction of the original pattern. The bed and chairs closely resemble those originally in the room at the time of Lincoln's death. The President had been carried to Petersen's house across the street from Ford's Theatre after having been shot there by John Wilkes Booth.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-14422)

- - - - -

Top

Tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois, where he lived from 1837 to 1861. The memorial was dedicated in 1874. Lincoln, his wife and three of his four sons are buried here.

(58-14420)



Bottom

A cenotaph in impressive simplicity marks the crypt where Abraham Lincoln lies buried in Springfield, Illinois, beneath the memorial. Carved in black marble above the window at the rear are the words: "Now He Belongs To The Ages," which Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton is said to have pronounced after Lincoln died, in the morning of April 15, 1865. The metal casket bears the simple inscription: "Abraham Lincoln -- 1809-1865."

(58-14420)

- - - - -

Left

Lincoln statue in Parliament Square, London, a replica of the figure by Augustus Saint-Gaudens in Lincoln Park, Chicago. The huge chair, also in bronze, suggests the dignity of the presidential chair with its emblazoned emblems.

(58-14442)

Right

Lincoln statue in Edinburgh, Scotland, the first monument erected to the President in Europe. The statue by George E. Bissel has been called "Lincoln Emancipating the Slave." The monument is more than 15 feet high and was unveiled in 1893. The inscription to the right of the Negro is a quotation from Lincoln: "To preserve the jewel of Liberty in the framework of Freedom."

(58-14442)

- - - - -

Top

The Emancipation Statue by Thomas Ball, situated in Lincoln Park, on East Capitol Street in Washington. The statue shows Abraham Lincoln with the Emancipation Proclamation in his right hand. His left hand is stretched out over a Negro, kneeling at his feet.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-14436)



Bottom

Statue and bas-relief monument in Vincennes, Indiana, commemorating the spot where the Lincoln family entered the State of Illinois after crossing the Wabash River from Indiana in 1830. The statue shows Lincoln as a young man, walking beside a covered wagon.

(58-14436)

- - - - -

Left

The "Manship Medallions" on the stone pedestal of the statue "Abraham Lincoln The Hoosier Youth" in Fort Wayne, Indiana. The medallions represent four outstanding traits of Abraham Lincoln's character: Charity, Fortitude, Justice and Patriotism.

(Source: Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne)

(58-14439)

Right

The statue "Abraham Lincoln The Hoosier Youth" in the plaza of the home office building of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company of Fort Wayne, Indiana. The statue rises on its pedestal 22 feet above the sidewalk level. The figure of Lincoln itself is 12 feet and six inches high.

(Source: Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne)

(58-14439)

- - - - -

Left

Lincoln statue by George Grey Barnard in Manchester Park, Manchester, England. The bronze figure, 14 feet in height, portrays Lincoln standing with hands clasped naturally over his waist. The attitude is one of submissive waiting -- "the submission of dauntless courage."

(58-14441)





Right

Lincoln statue in Frogner Park, Oslo, by Paul Fjelde. A replica of this bronze bust stands on a marble base before the Exchange Building in Chicago.

(58-14441)

- - - - -

Left

A side view of the Augustus Saint-Gaudens statue of Lincoln in Grant Park, Chicago.

(58-14437)

Right

"The Circuit Rider" by Lorado Taft in Urbana, Illinois. The statue represents Abraham Lincoln in the days when he was a young lawyer in the State of Illinois.

(Source: Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne)

(58-14437)

- - - - -

Top

Abraham Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., at dusk. Henry Bacon prepared the final plan. Daniel Chester French designed and constructed the statue and the pedestal in the Memorial, whose walls are surrounded by colonnades. On the frieze are the names of the 36 states of Lincoln's time. The structure is Doric, but Ionic columns divide the interior into three chambers. The central chamber contains the Lincoln statue. The Memorial stands on the axis of the Capitol and the Washington Monument and is built on a high terrace to be reached by wide steps. The classic beauty of the shrine is enhanced by neat landscaping and a reflecting basin. The Memorial was dedicated in 1922.

(58-14473)



Bottom

Abraham Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. -- aerial view.

(58-14473)

- - - - -

The monumental statue of Abraham Lincoln that sits within the columned portals of the classic Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. It is the work of Daniel Chester French, American sculptor, 1850-1931. The memorial has three chambers. In the center chamber is the seated figure of Lincoln, 19 feet in height and composed of 28 blocks of white Georgia marble which were cut separately and perfectly fitted together on a huge pedestal. Roman fasces, symbolic of the power and indivisibility of the Union, are carved on the sides of the massive chair. The wall of one of the two side chambers carries a stone tablet on which is carved the Gettysburg Address. The Second Inaugural Address is similarly inscribed on the opposite wall. Murals by Jules Guérin are on the walls above these addresses.

(58-18402)

- - - - -

Mount Rushmore National Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota, at an elevation of 6,200 feet, begun in 1928. The carved heads are those of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln (from left to right). Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor of the colossal profiles of the four Presidents, died in 1941. His son carried on his work.

(49-8069)

- - - - -

United States Lincoln stamps, dating from 1866 (15 cents in the first row, left) to 1954 (4 cents in the last row, right).

(Source: Smithsonian Institution, Washington)

(58-11051)

- - - - -

10-10-68  
10-10-68  
10-10-68

Various United States stamps showing Abraham Lincoln. The 5-cent stamp pictures him together with Sun Yat-sen, first president of the Chinese Republic. The Mount Rushmore National Memorial Stamp features the sculptured heads of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln.

(Source: Smithsonian Institution, Washington)

(58-11052)

\* \* \* \* \*

October, 1958

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

125

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO





Abraham Lincoln and Friends  
(1809-1865)

A beautiful reproduction of Abraham Lincoln's childhood, with well-chosen figures of the family — Thomas Lincoln, Mary Lincoln, and their two children, Sarah and Abraham — in the style of the Chicago Historical Society. In 1811, when Abraham was six years old, the Lincoln family moved from this corner of North Creek near Hodgenville in Kentucky to a new tract of land ten miles away.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(No. 1072)





Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Top

When Lincoln was six years old he was occasionally sent to school -- a cabin with a dirt floor, no windows, one door, two miles from his home at Knob Creek in Kentucky. Here Lincoln started to learn how to read and write. The children had no books; all they had to do was to repeat what the teacher said. Abraham Lincoln and his family left their Kentucky home in December 1818 and went to Indiana.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-18403)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Bottom

Interior view of a second-floor bedroom in the White House in Washington, D.C., which is known as the Lincoln Room. The old rosewood parlor was brought to the White House by Abraham and Mary Lincoln. It is an especially large bed as Lincoln was six feet four inches tall.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18400)



Andrew Lincoln & Elizabeth  
(1892-1955)

The Lincolns came to England in the winter of 1917. Robert Lincoln, along with wife and two small children, Robert and Abraham, were sent back to sea cables in Plymouth and set out for a new life in the north of England. At Fylmer Creek, in Ferry Road (Barnsley), Lincoln the family's house. There, Mary (née) (1854-1917), died two years later. When he brought his second wife, Sarah Ellen Johnson, and their seven children of her first marriage, he was born in Bradford, at West Hill (people lived separately in both separate houses).

(Source: Titled Group (International Library)

(1892-1955)





FRONT PARLOR IN ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SITTING ROOM IN ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Top

The front parlor of the house in Springfield, Illinois, which Lincoln bought in 1841. Here Mrs. Lincoln liked to receive her friends, and it was this room that Lincoln used most frequently to confer with his political friends. (Sketch from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, March 9, 1861)

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-17069)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Bottom

The sitting room of the Lincoln House in Springfield, Illinois. Lincoln, with his wife and infant son, moved into their home in May, 1844, and lived there for 17 years — until they left Springfield for Washington in 1861, after Lincoln had been elected President. (Sketch from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, March 9, 1861)

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-17069)





Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Top

Abraham Lincoln's home in Perry (now Spencer) county in the State of Indiana, where he lived from 1816 to 1830. In this diorama of the Chicago Historical Society we see the young Lincoln studying by the fire. His stepmother, Sarah Bush Lincoln, sits nearby. Thomas Lincoln, his father, stands in the doorway.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(58-11075)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Bottom

Abraham Lincoln lived in New Salem, Illinois, from 1831 to 1837, waiting on trade in a dry goods store where one could buy furs, pots, glassware, sugar, eggs, vegetables, butter, firearms, saddles and tools. This diorama at the Chicago Historical Society shows Lincoln the storekeeper in 1833. His customer is Ann Rutledge. According to a story told by one of Lincoln's law partners in 1866, the young Lincoln was in love with Ann Rutledge who died from typhoid fever in 1835 before the two could marry. The story, however, is not believed by most historians.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(58-11075)





Top

A street in Springfield, Illinois, at the time when Abraham Lincoln came to live there in 1837 to practice law in partnership with John T. Stuart. In the next to last house of the block shown here was the law firm of Lincoln and William H. Herndon, from December 1844 to the time when Lincoln became President.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-14433)

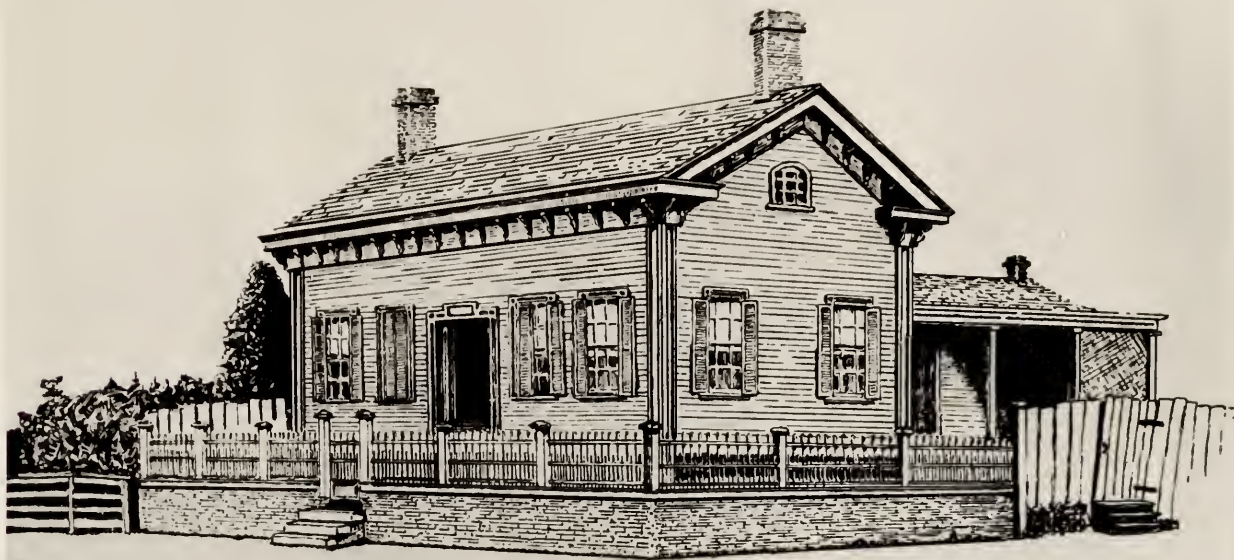
Bottom

Interior of the Stuart-Lincoln law office in Springfield, Illinois. The office was sparsely furnished, with a bed at the right. As the first floor of the building harbored the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, the office was occasionally used as a jury room.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-14433)





Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Top

Lincoln's home in Springfield, Illinois, as it looked when he bought it in 1844. In 1856 it was enlarged to two stories.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(55-14434)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Bottom

Lincoln's home in Springfield, Illinois, in 1865, after his assassination, with remnants of mourning decorations. Lincoln had planned to return to Springfield for the practice of law after his second term as President of the United States had expired in 1869.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(55-14434)



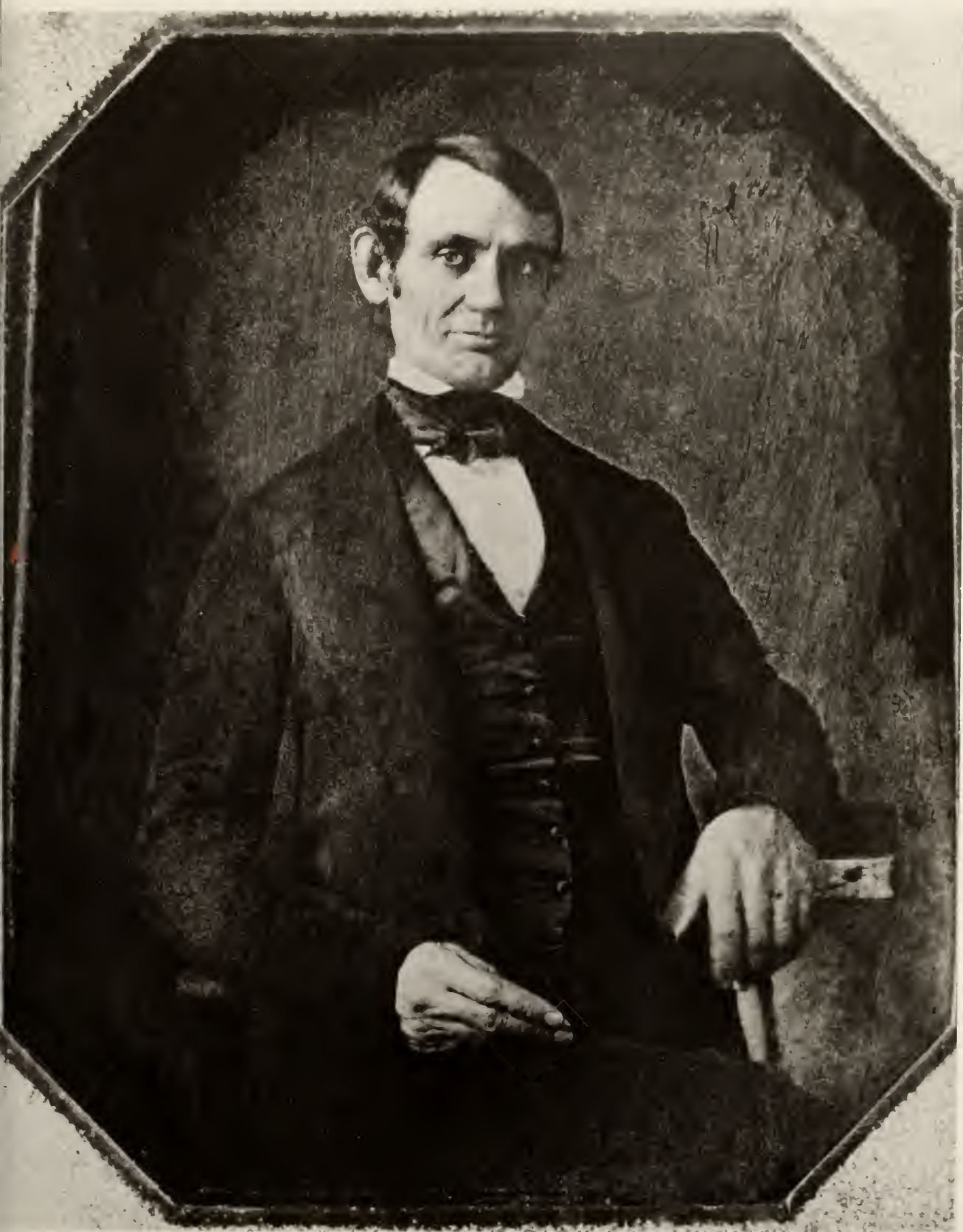
Abraham Lincoln Embrace  
(1862-1865)

The only photograph taken of Abraham Lincoln's stepmother, Sarah Bush Johnston, taken in later life. Lincoln visited her for the last time not long before he left his home town, Springfield, Illinois, in 1861 for the White House in Washington.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-14438)





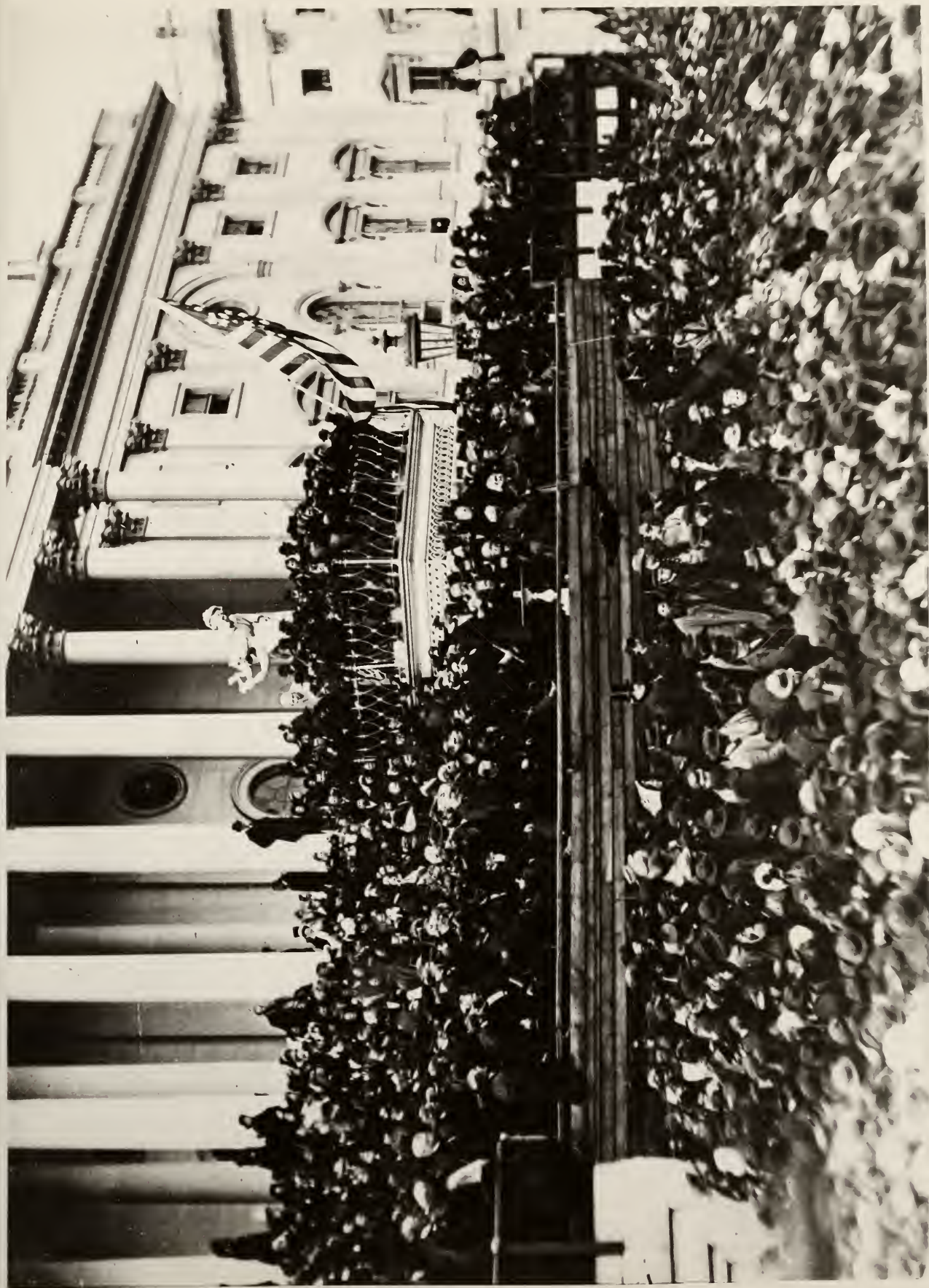
Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

The earliest known picture of Abraham Lincoln. It was taken about 1846 by a traveling daguerrotype artist around the time of Lincoln's election to the U.S. Congress. At that time Lincoln was 37 years old. He had served four times in the Illinois State Legislature and had made himself a name as a lawyer. In 1846 he became a Whig Representative from Illinois in the Thirtieth U.S. Congress, where he served one term.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(51-9222)



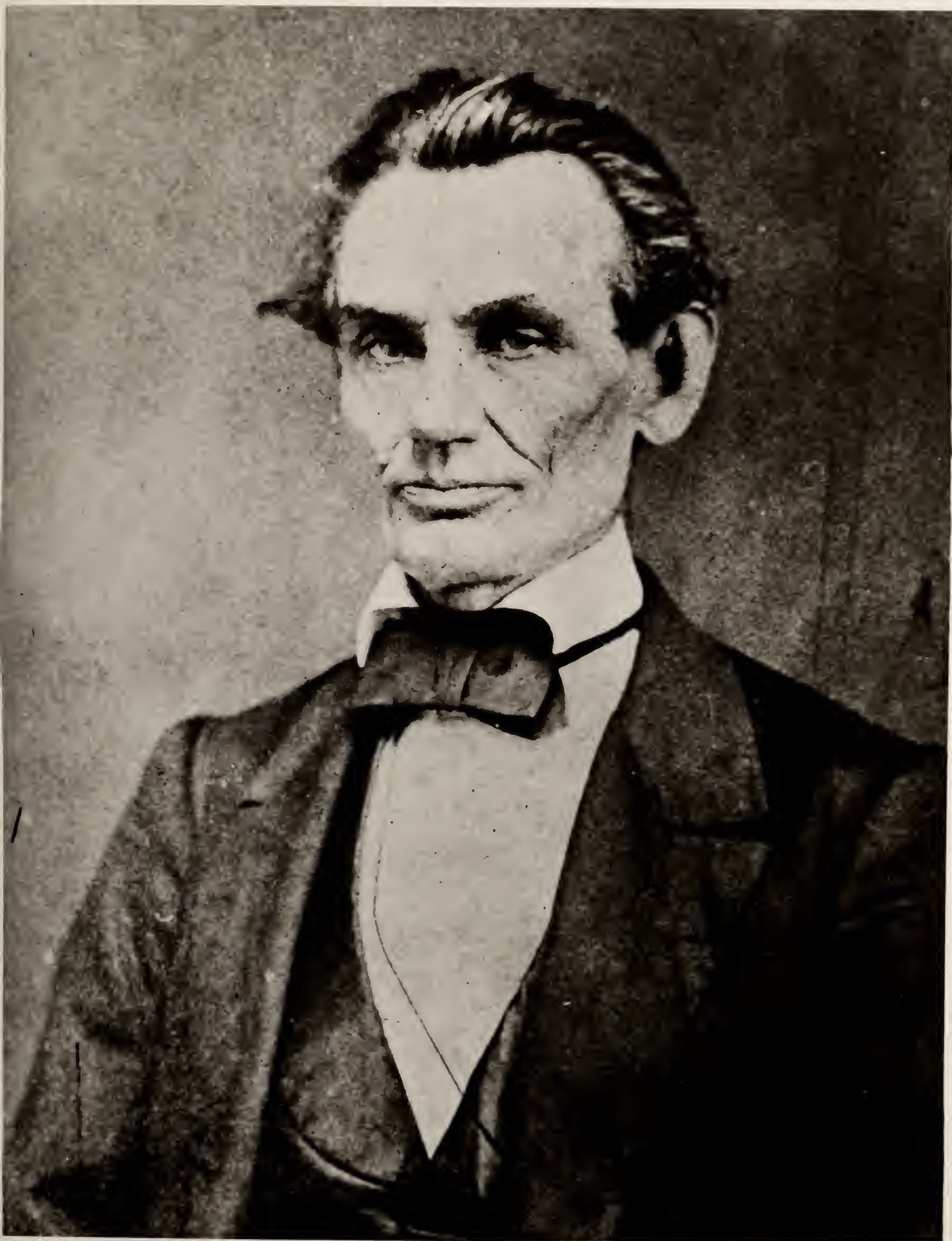


Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

The second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was held on March 4, 1865 on the steps of the National Capitol in Washington, D. C. Lincoln (center, standing) is seen reading his famous inaugural address, the text of which included the familiar words: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan -- to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves and with all nations." (Reproduced from photograph by Alexander Gardner, Washington, D. C.)

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)  
(49-1276)

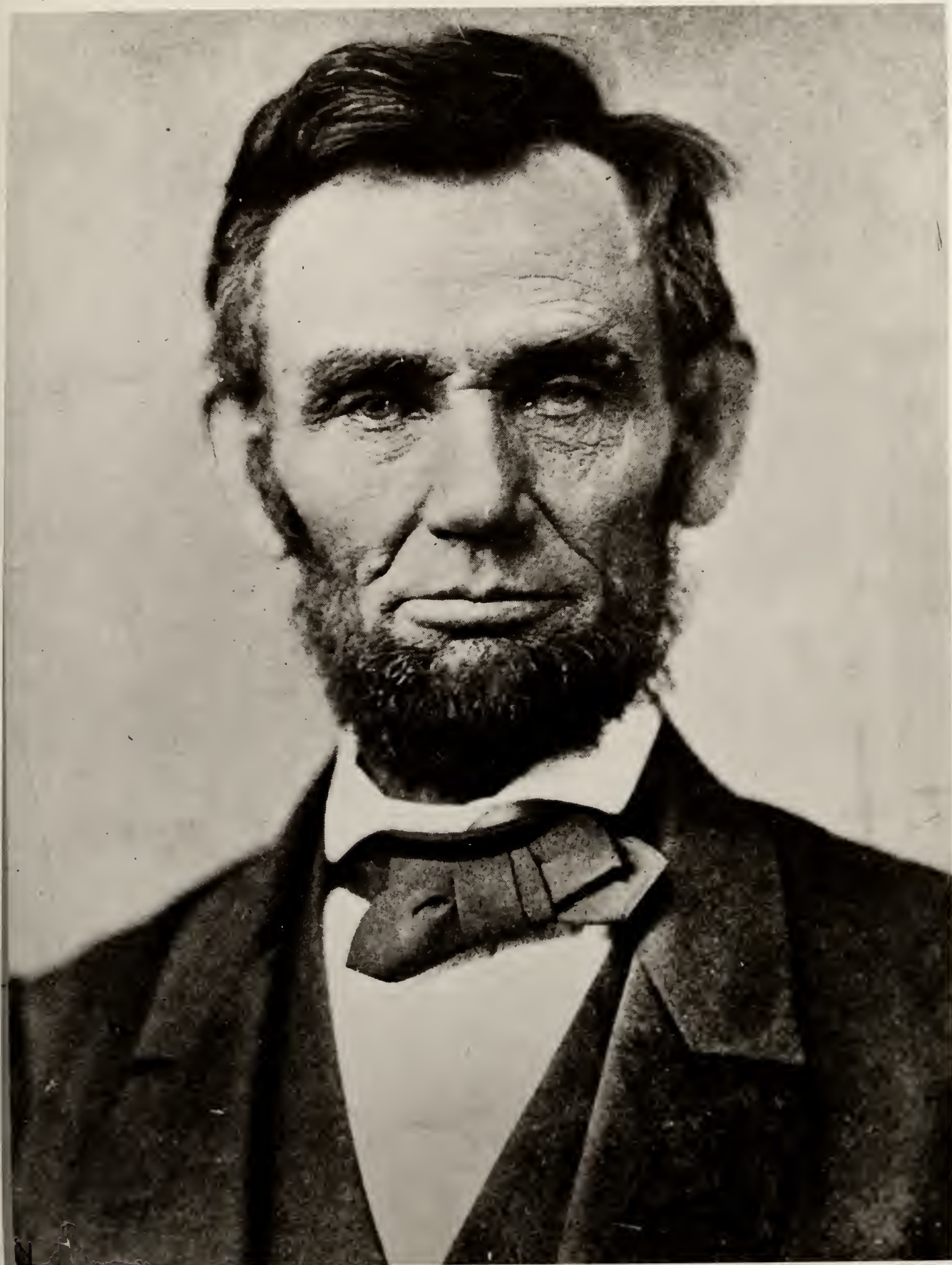




Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Photograph of Abraham Lincoln taken during the 1860 Republican State Convention in Decatur, Illinois, by E. A. Ferriswell who had been told to select the tallest man at the Convention. The picture shows a different and somewhat unfamiliar Lincoln who was then 51 years old. The only print is in the Decatur Public Library.

(49-1271)



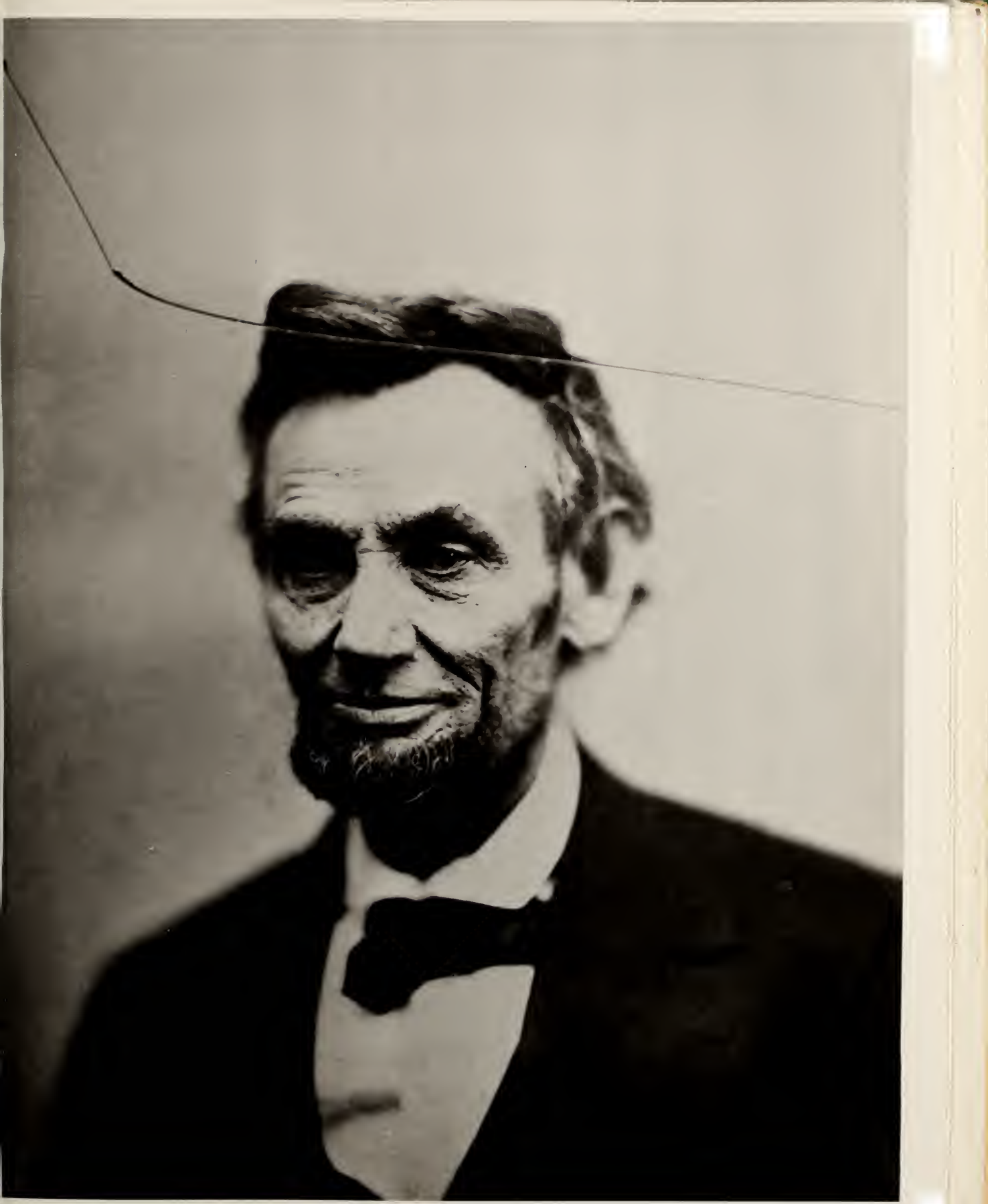


Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Portrait of Abraham Lincoln. The photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner in Washington, on November 15, 1863, four days before the President delivered his famous Gettysburg Address. It is one of the best known Lincoln photographs.

(50-14992)



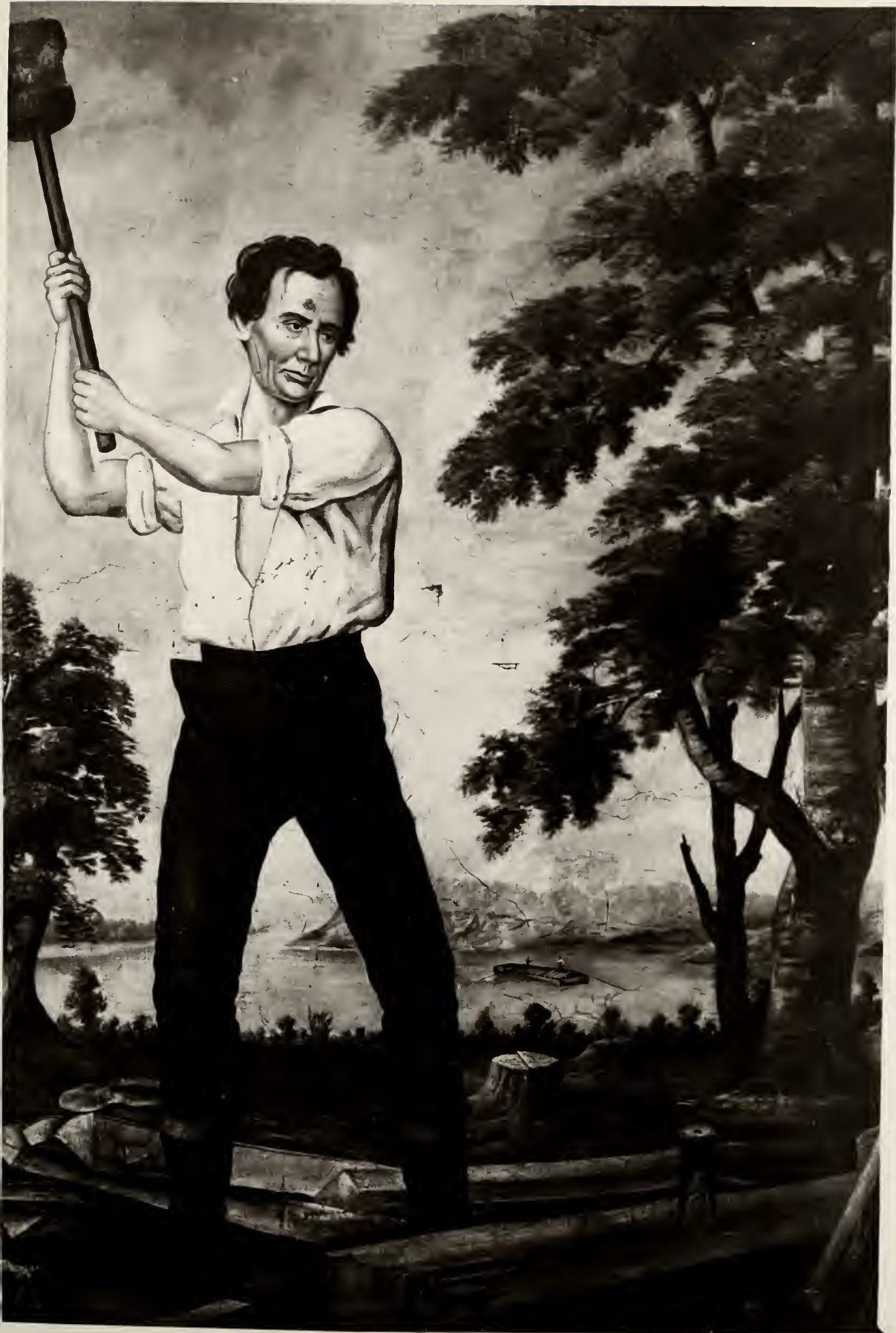


Abraham Lincoln and Verne  
(1809-1865)

Formal portrait of Abraham Lincoln by Alexander Gardner, taken on April 10, 1865, four days before the President was fatally shot by John Wilkes Booth. This is the last photograph taken of Lincoln in life.

(Source: Frederick Hill Meserve Collection)

(53-16845)



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

"The Railsplitter." This unusual life-size painting, the work of an unknown artist, depicts Abraham Lincoln in the role which his supporters stressed during his first campaign for the Presidency in 1860. It is believed to have been painted in 1858, and was shown at political rallies in the 1860 campaign.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(50-13129)







Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Drawing of the Lincoln family in 1861. Left to right: Robert Lincoln, the President's oldest son, Mrs. Lincoln, Thomas (Tad) Lincoln, Willie Lincoln, and Abraham Lincoln. A fourth son, Edward, had died in infancy.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

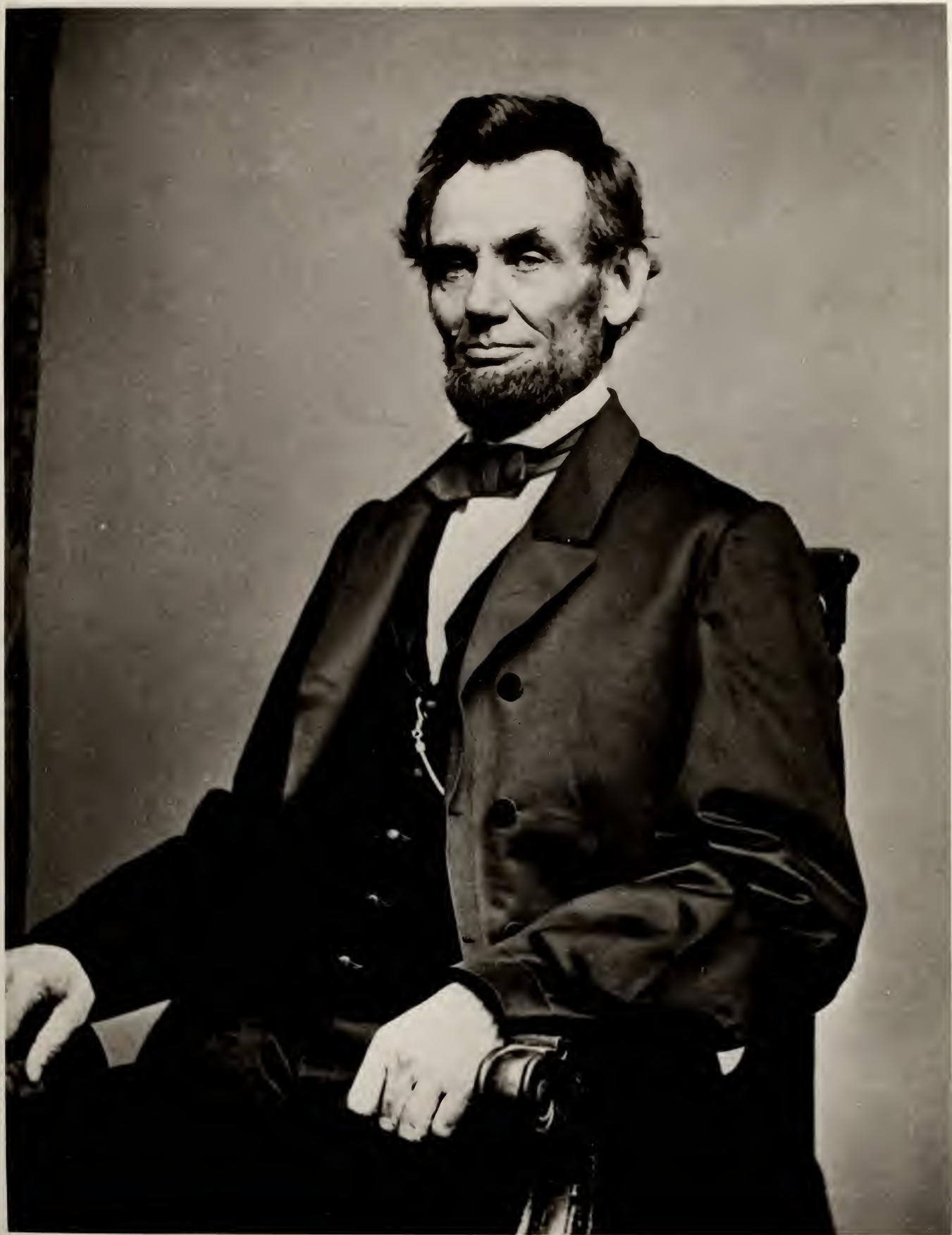
(51-3175)



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Abraham Lincoln and his son Thomas (Tad). The photograph was taken February 9, 1864 by Matthew B. Brady. This print was widely circulated and had its place in many homes in the United States. Lincoln's son, Tad, was born in 1853 and died in 1871, only six years after the death of his father.

(54-249)





Charles Lincoln Lindbergh  
1905-1957

Transcript of broadcast from Lindbergh, made from the original  
tapes taken by Nathan Bracy in 1954.  
(Source: National Archives, Springfield)

(91-53)



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Right

Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of President Abraham Lincoln, wears the gown in which she appeared at the inaugural ball held in honor of her husband, the new President of the United States, on March 4, 1861.

(Source: L. C. Handy  
Studies, Washington)

(58-17067)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Left

Mary Todd came from a wealthy Kentucky family. She was well educated, spoke French fluently and was well versed in politics. She met Abraham Lincoln, at that time a young lawyer, at a ball in 1839. A three-year-long courtship followed. They were married in 1842.

(Source: Library of Congress,  
Washington)

(58-17067)







Abraham Lincoln  
(1809-1865)

Robert Todd Lincoln, the eldest of Abraham Lincoln's four sons, was born in 1843 and died in 1926. During the war between the States he served on the staff of General Grant as captain. He was admitted to the Chicago bar in 1867. From 1881 to 1893 he was U. S. Secretary of War, and although mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1894, he declined to allow his name to be placed in opposition to that of President Arthur. He was Minister to Great Britain from 1893 to 1897, and after 1897 he was connected with the Pullman Company.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(58-14432)

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the  
"year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred  
"and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within  
"any State or designated part of a State, the people  
"whereof shall then be in rebellion against the  
"United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and  
"forever free; and the Executive Government of the  
"United States, including the military and naval  
"authority thereof, will recognize and maintain  
"the freedom of such persons, and will do no act  
"or acts to repress such persons, or any of them,  
"in any efforts they may make for their actual  
"freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

The Emancipation Proclamation, signed by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863. The act declared that slaves in all the states or parts of states then in arms against the United States Government "are, and henceforward shall be, free." Actual liberation came only by the conquest of the South by the Union.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(50-7662)

of primary importance, by proclamation, designating  
the States and parts of States, if any, in which the  
people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion  
against the United States; and the fact that any  
State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in  
"good faith, represented in the Congress of the United  
States by members chosen thereat at elections  
"wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such  
State shall have participated, shall, on the above  
"of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed con-  
"clusive evidence that such State, and the people  
"thereof, are not then in rebellion against the  
United States."

Now, therefore I, Abraham  
Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue  
of the power in me vested as Commander-in-  
Chief of the Army and Navy of the United  
States in time of actual armed rebellion against the  
authority and government of the United States,  
and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppress-  
ing said rebellion, do, on this first day of  
January, in the year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance  
with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed  
for the full period of one hundred days, from the

day first above mentioned, order and designate  
as the States and parts of States wherein the  
people thereof, respectively, are, this day in rebel-  
lion against the United States, the following  
to-wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the  
Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson,  
St. John, St. Charles, St. James Arceneaux, &  
Stumpson, Iberville, Lafourche, St. Mary, St.  
Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New  
Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida,  
Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and  
Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties desig-  
nated as West Virginia, and also the counties  
of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth  
City, York, Prince George, and Kent, including the  
Cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,  
and which excepted parts are, for the present,  
left precisely as if this proclamation were not  
issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the  
purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that  
all persons held as slaves within said designa-  
ted States, and parts of States, are, and hence-  
forward shall be, free; and that the Executive



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

The Emancipation Proclamation, signed by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863. The act declared that slaves in all the states or parts of states then in arms against the United States Government "are, and henceforward shall be, free." Actual liberation came only by the conquest of the South by the Union.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(50-7863)

government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of freed persons.

And I hereby enforce upon the people so bound to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self defense, and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed services of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the consideration and judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord

one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

Abraham Lincoln

By the President:

William H. Seward,  
Secretary of State.

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

The Emancipation Proclamation, signed by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863. The act declared that slaves in all the states or parts of states then in arms against the United States Government "are, and henceforward shall be, free." Actual liberation came only by the conquest of the South by the Union.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(50-7864)

## Abraham Lincoln's Famous Gettysburg Address

Now more and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met here on a great battlefield of this war. <sup>or</sup> We have come to dedicate a portion of it as a <sup>for</sup> shrine for the living places of those who here gave their lives, that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who <sup>here</sup> struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished <sup>work</sup> which they have, thus far, so nobly commenced. It is better

for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before <sup>us</sup>—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave ~~us~~ <sup>that</sup> the best free measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall have a new birth of freedom; and that this government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from this earth.







Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

President Abraham Lincoln reads the Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet on July 22, 1862. After A. H. Ritchie, the engraver, had completed his work, the painter, Francis B. Carpenter, was still making changes on his large, original canvas which is now hanging in the U.S. Capitol in Washington. From left to right: Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton; Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase; Lincoln; Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles; Secretary of State William H. Seward; Secretary of the Interior Caleb B. Smith; Postmaster General Montgomery Blair; Attorney General Edward Bates.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington).

(50-7556)



# PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION

~ UPON THIS ACT, ... I INVOKE THE CONSIDERATE JUDGMENT OF MANKIND AND THE GRACIOUS FAVOR OF ALMIGHTY GOD. ~

A. LINCOLN



THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.

Whereas the President of the United States, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the Constitution and laws of the United States, has caused the following Proclamation to be signed by him, to wit: A. LINCOLN, President of the United States.

That the President of the United States, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the Constitution and laws of the United States, has caused the following Proclamation to be signed by him, to wit: A. LINCOLN, President of the United States.

That the President of the United States, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the Constitution and laws of the United States, has caused the following Proclamation to be signed by him, to wit: A. LINCOLN, President of the United States.

CHARTER OF AMERICAN FREEDOM  
DEATH KNOCK OF SLAVERY

THE SIGNERS OF THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND PRESIDENT OF THE FREE PRESS, AND PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN UNION, AND PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, AND PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN NATION, AND PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN WORLD, AND PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSE, AND PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN GOD.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.



THE UNIONIST LAST CURB IN BUREAU-HOUSE.



THE BLACK DRAFT.



THE EFFECTS OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

One of the exhibit cases in the Lincoln Museum in Washington contains various documents connected with the Emancipation Proclamation. The act, declaring slaves to be free in all the states in arms against the United States Government was signed by Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863. Actual liberation came only with the conquest of the South by Union arms.

Upper left -- a replica of the Emancipation Proclamation and an engraving by A. H. Ritchie, after a painting by Francis B. Carpenter, showing Lincoln reading his draft of the proclamation to his cabinet on July 22, 1862. Upper right -- a replica of the 13th Amendment, forbidding slavery in the United States. The amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed by Congress on January 31, 1865, ratified by the required number of states and became law on December 18, 1865. Below are seen various cartoons from the London magazine "Punch," satirizing Abraham Lincoln. (Left): "Abe Lincoln's last card; or, Rouge et Noir." The "Punch" cartoonist portrays the frantic Lincoln playing his last card, the Emancipation Proclamation. The danger involved amuses Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy. (Center): "The Black Draft." British interpretation of the Draft. The "Punch" cartoonist shows confusion on the American issue.

Lincoln and Davis are depicted using the draft to force the unwilling Negroes into their armies. The conscription act of the North did not apply to the colored race, while the Confederacy never had a Negro regiment in the field. (Right): The Effects of the Emancipation Proclamation. The cartoonist of "Punch" blames the proclamation for the mistreatment and killing of Negroes by white men in the Draft Riots in New York City in 1863, after conscription on a national basis had been enacted by Lincoln.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18438)





Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

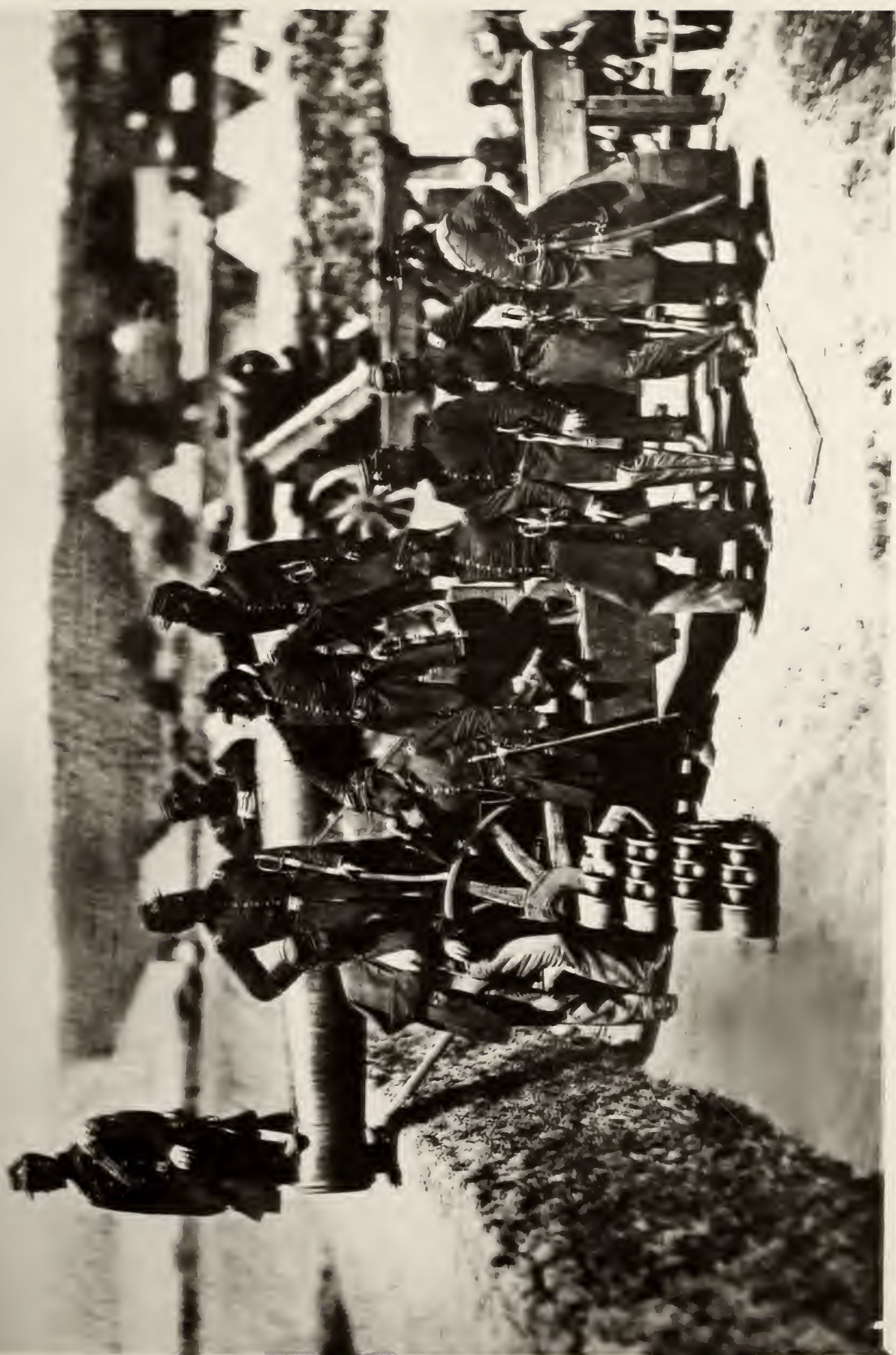
An artist's conception of a White House reception in March, 1865.

Such receptions used to be held frequently. Shown in the photo are:

President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, General Grant and Mrs. Grant, General Sherman, Secretary of War Stanton.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(50-13114)





Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

One of the forts protecting Washington, the capital of the United States, during the Civil War (1861-1865) was Fort Corcoran -- named after the commander, Colonel Michael Corcoran (standing on the parapet, of the Sixty-Ninth New York Regiment. Howitzers, mounted on wooden carriages, were installed in the spring of 1861, shortly after the outbreak of the war. Grapeshot, piled in the foreground, was prepared for an expected Confederate advance on Washington which never materialized.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(58-11071)



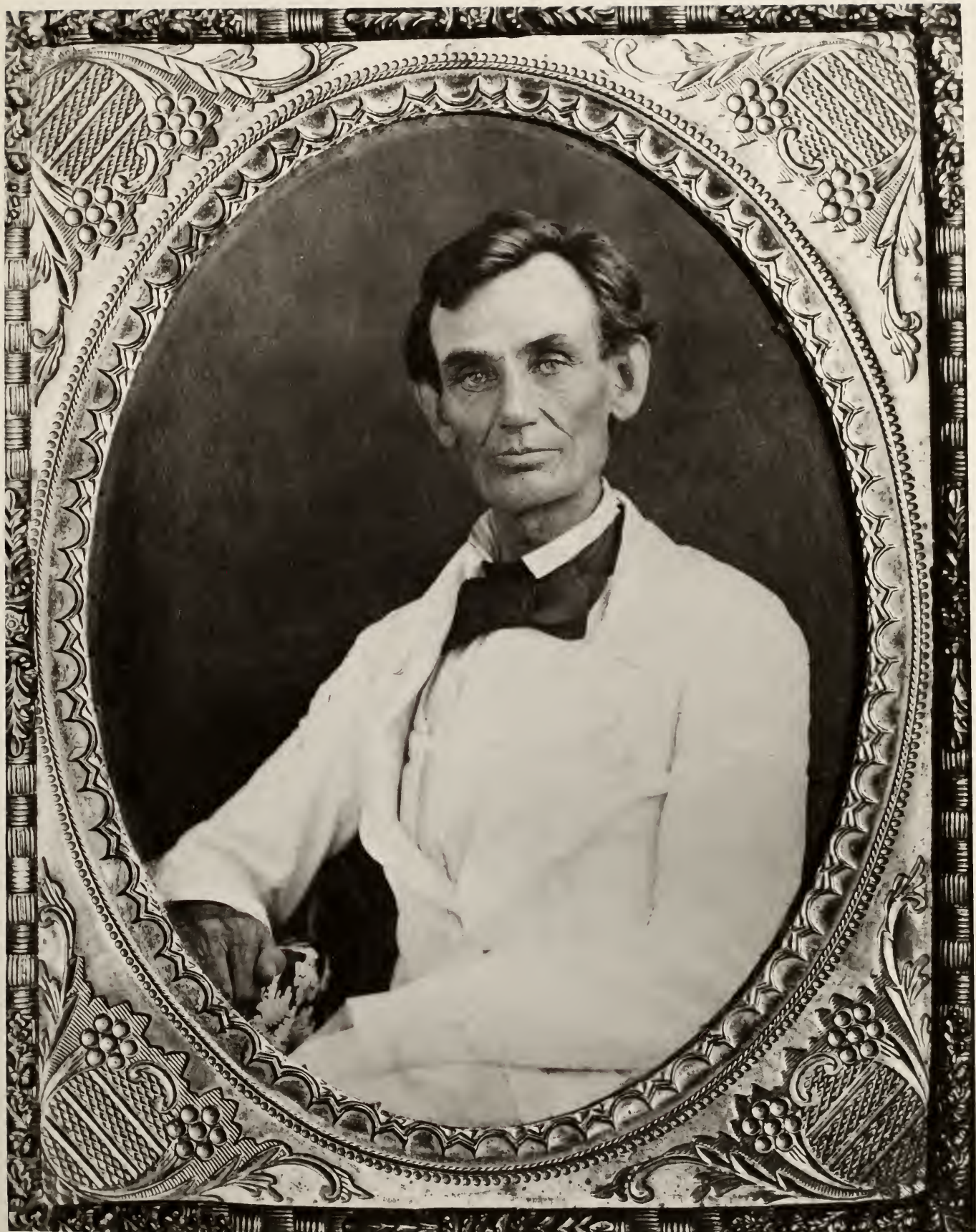
Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

President Abraham Lincoln often visited the front during the four years of the war between the States (1861-65). Here he is seen in the headquarters of General George B. McClellan in 1862 in Antietam. General McClellan, who had been appointed General-in-chief in 1861, at the age of 35, can be seen facing the President.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(L-9-3457)







Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

This ambrotype of Abraham Lincoln was taken on May 7, 1858 in Beardstown, Illinois, after the young lawyer had secured the acquittal of Duff Armstrong, the son of a friend, in a murder trial.

(Source: University of Nebraska in Lincoln, Nebraska)

(58-17076)

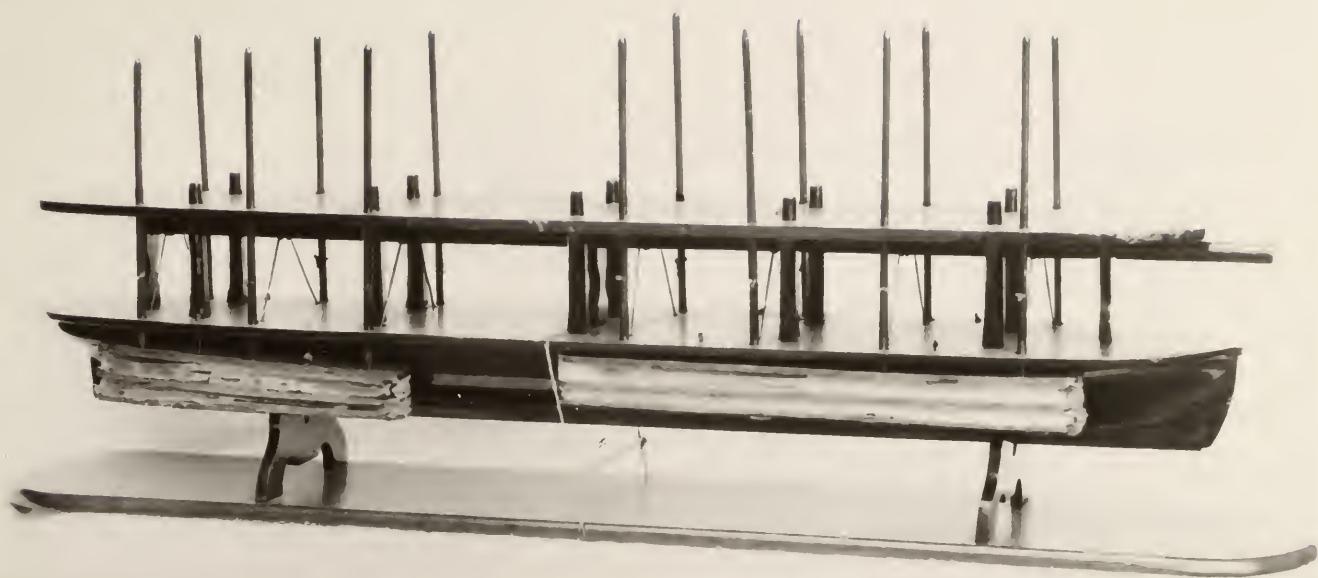






is an engraving, first published in 1860. President Abraham Lincoln (seated, high back) is shown entering the city of Richmond, Virginia, capital of the Southern States, on April 9, 1865. The air between the Nation of the North and the South officially came to an end on April 9, 1865. In Richmond Lincoln is said to have told cheering Negroes: "You will thank God only and thank Him for the liberty you will hereafter enjoy. I am but God's humble instrument." A colorful report of how the liberated Negroes first saw their liberator appeared in the Boston Journal, published in Hittell's "Living Age," Boston, April 22, 1865. It said in part: "President Lincoln walked in silence, acknowledging the salutes of officers and soldiers and of the citizens, black and white. It was the men of the people among the people. It was a great deliverance, a thing like delivered.... No wonder that President Lincoln who has a child's heart, said his soul stretched, that the tears stood in his eyes as he bowed the thanksgivings to God and Jesus, and the blessings uttered to him from thankful hearts. They were true, earnest, and heart-felt expressions of gratitude to God. There are thousands of men in Richmond no night who would lay down their lives for President Lincoln -- their great deliverer, their best friend on earth. He came among them unheralded, without pomp or parade.... He came not as a conqueror, not with bitterness in his heart, but with kindness. He came as a friend, to alleviate sorrow and suffering -- to rebuild what has been destroyed."

Source: Library of Congress, Washington)





ABRAHAM LINCOLN: ANTIMACHETE  
(1859-1867)

Top

A model of a device invented by Abraham Lincoln to lift logs over river bars or shoals. He sketched out the model in his law office in Springfield, Illinois, and patented it May 22, 1860. The invention, however, was never tested under real conditions.

(Source: Smithsonian Institution, Washington)

(93.18495)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: ANTIMACHETE  
(1859-1867)

Bottom

The landscape in which Abraham Lincoln, his wife and their son Tad took an afternoon drive as a relaxation from his arduous White House duties several hours before his assassination on April 14, 1865.

(Source: National Park Service)

(93.18405)



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Top

The Navy Yard in Washington, D.C., one of the many hundred exhibits at the Lincoln Museum in Washington. Lincoln saw this scene during his last afternoon drive on April 14, 1865, a few hours before his assassination. He went there to visit the ironclad vessel of war "Montauk."

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18401)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Bottom

A scene at the entrance to the grounds of the U.S. Capitol in Washington at the time when Abraham Lincoln lived in the White House (1861-1865). Members of the U.S. Congress, Congressional employees and spectators are shown in this contemporary sketch as they leave the Capitol building after adjournment of the day's session.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(58-18401)



1831/2  
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THE  
**HOLY BIBLE**  
 CONTAINING  
 THE OLD AND NEW  
 TESTAMENTS:  
 WITH  
**ARGUMENTS**  
 PREFIXED TO THE DIFFERENT BOOKS,  
 AND MORAL AND THEOLOGICAL  
**OBSERVATIONS**  
 ILLUSTRATING EACH CHAPTER;  
 COMPOSED BY  
 THE REVEREND MR OSTERVOLD, PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY,  
 AND ONE OF THE RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF DESKOWALD IN SWITZERLAND.  
 TRANSLATED BY THE EDITOR, AND REVISED BY  
 THE SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.  
 [Illustration of a landscape with a building]  
 LONDON: SOLD BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.  
 1799

[Faint handwritten text, possibly a list or account]  
 [Signature]  
 1799

[Faint handwritten text, possibly a list or account]  
 [Signature]  
 1799



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Top

Title page of the Lincoln family Bible with Abraham Lincoln's signature.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-16404)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Bottom

Lincoln genealogy in the Lincoln family Bible. The records in the Bible show Abraham Lincoln's birth and marriage as well as birth and marriage of his father and sister.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(58-16404)



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Oilpainting "The Peace Makers," by George P. A. Healy (1813-1894) now hanging in the White House in Washington. The picture, painted in 1868, shows the meeting of President Abraham Lincoln, General Sherman (first from the left), General Grant and Admiral Porter, discussing prospects of peace for the war between the States. The meeting took place in March, 1865, during Grant's siege of Richmond, Virginia, capital of the Southern States.

(Source: National Gallery of Art, Washington)

(50-16694)

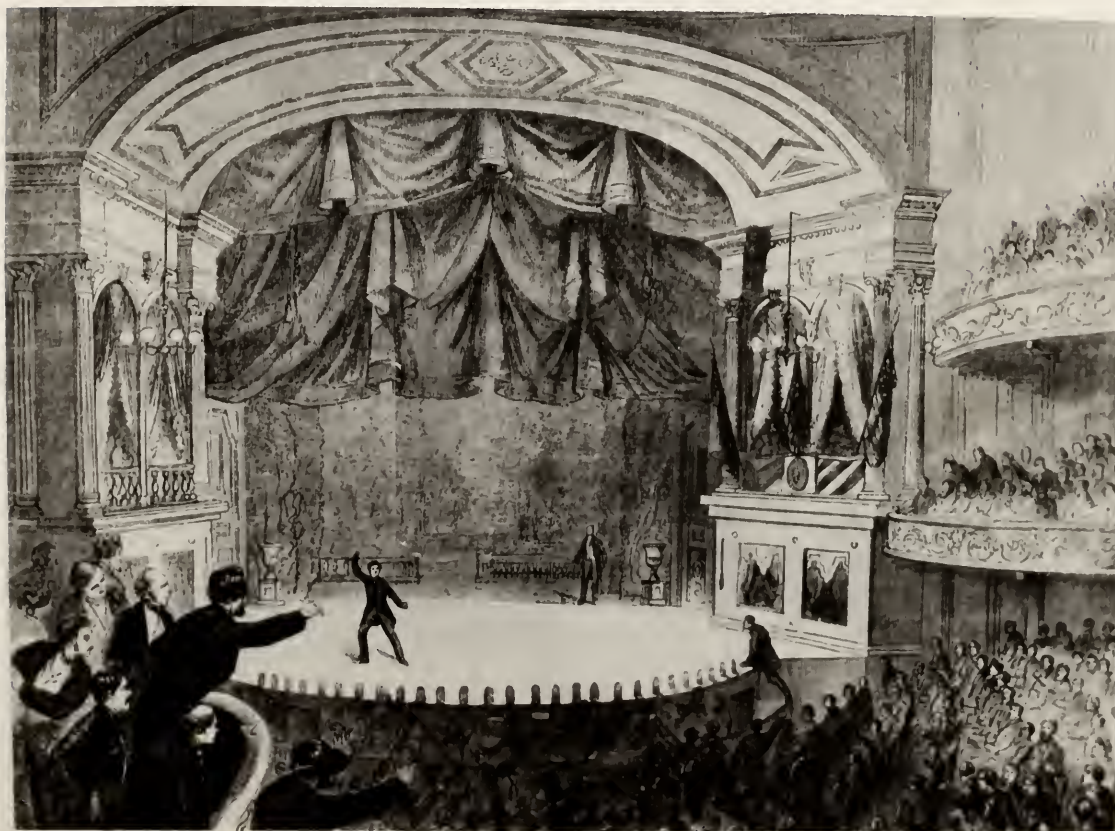




Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Life mask of Abraham Lincoln taken by the sculptor Clark Mills in Washington, probably the second week of February, 1865, about two months before the President was assassinated. At the left is a cast of Lincoln's hand by the sculptor Leonard Wells Volk, made in 1860.

(54-10161)



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Top

Ford's Theatre in Washington, where the fictional actor John Wilkes Booth shot Abraham Lincoln during a performance of the comedy, "Our American Cousin," on April 14, 1865. The photo shows soldiers guarding the closed theatre after the assassination. Mourning bands hang from the windows. The assassin stopped in the saloon on the first floor of the building on the night before committing his deed. Today Ford's Theatre houses the Lincoln museum.

(Source: National Park Service)

(93-10054)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

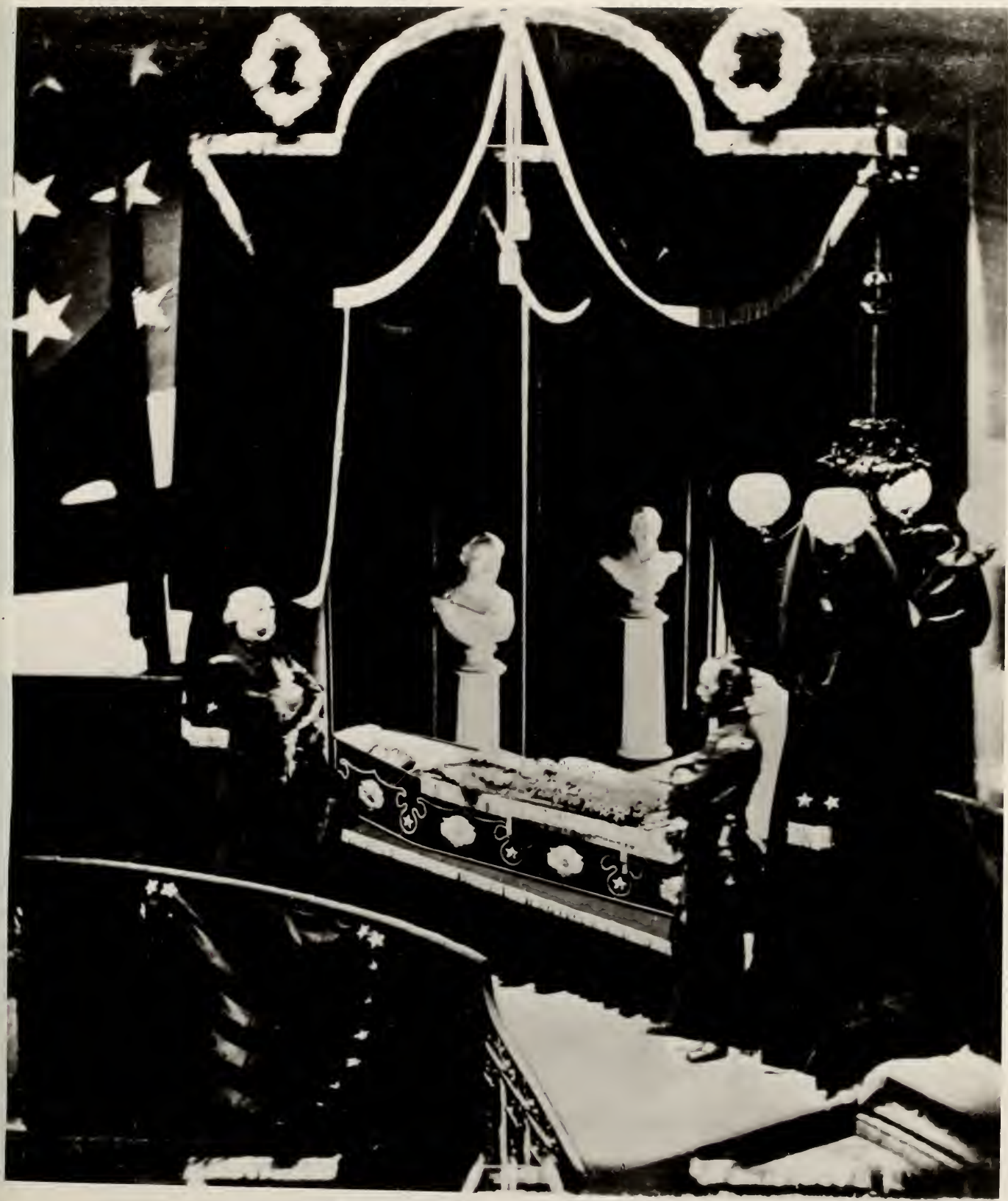
Bottom

After John Wilkes Booth had shot Abraham Lincoln in the presidential box of Ford's Theatre on April 14, 1865, he jumped to the stage, shouting "Sic Semper Tyrannis" (Thus always to tyrants), the motto of the State of Virginia. Major Joseph B. Stewart, who had been sitting in the front seat of the orchestra, climbed over the orchestra pit and footlights, and pursued Booth across the stage. But the assassin escaped. He was tracked 12 days later by a cavalry detachment to a barn near Port Royal, Virginia, and killed after he had refused to surrender. This search was shown on the spot by Albert Berghaus, the artist for Frank Leslie's "Illustrated Newspaper," a day or two after the tragedy.

(Source: National Park Service)

(93-10054)







Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

The only photograph of Abraham Lincoln in his coffin. While Lincoln's body lay in state in New York's City Hall, a photographer received permission to take a picture. The plate was destroyed on orders of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. A print, however, was discovered 87 years later, in 1952, in the papers of John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary, in the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield, Illinois.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-14435)



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Top

A view of the interior of the Lincoln Museum in Washington. The museum is located in the old Ford's Theatre where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. More than 800 photographs and objects are arranged chronologically throughout the museum to describe the story of Lincoln's life. Although most of the material in the museum is pictorial, there are many original objects and documents as well as photostats of originals among the exhibits. Several pieces of furniture associated with Lincoln's early life; the cradle used by the four Lincoln children; a desk, used by Lincoln in Springfield; the frontispiece of the Bible of Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham Lincoln; Lincoln's boots and gloves; the single shot derringer used by Booth in shooting Lincoln; and the model of a wagon made by Lincoln in 1840 are among the originals on exhibition.

(58-19336)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Bottom

A view of the interior of the Lincoln Museum in Washington. In the background, left, is the diorama depicting the scene of Lincoln's assassination in Ford's Theatre now housing the museum. The model was constructed in proper perspective from information secured from contemporary photographs. In the foreground are table cases with china ware used in the White House during Lincoln's administration.

(58-19336)







Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Top

Abraham Lincoln's stovepipe hat which he wore as President of the United States.

(Source: Smithsonian Institution, Washington)

(58-18407)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Bottom

These boots, now on display in the Lincoln Museum in Washington, were worn by Abraham Lincoln on the night of his assassination, April 14, 1865.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18407)



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Top

The little room of the Petersen House across the street from Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. where Abraham Lincoln breathed his last on the morning of April 15, 1865, after having been shot the night before by John Wilkes Booth. Doctors, Cabinet members, military leaders crowded the room. The figures from left to right are: Secretary of the Navy Welles; Secretary of War Stanton; Dr. Robert K. Stone, the Lincolns' family doctor; Postmaster General William Dennison; the Senator from Massachusetts, Charles Sumner; Surgeon-General Joseph Barnes; Abraham Lincoln's son, Robert T. Lincoln; General Henry Halleck; John Hay, the President's secretary; (in the doorway) Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs. Two physicians in chairs are facing the bed. This sketch appeared on May 6, 1865 in the magazine "Harper's Weekly."

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-14422)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Bottom

The room in which Abraham Lincoln died on April 15, 1865 as it looks today. The furnishings in the room are similar in appearance to those there at the time of the tragedy. An exact copy of the "Village Blacksmith" replaces the one that then hung on the wall, and above the bed is a copy of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair." The wallpaper is a reproduction of the original pattern. The bed and chairs closely resemble those originally in the room at the time of Lincoln's death. The President had been carried to Petersen's house across the street from Ford's Theatre after having been shot there by John Wilkes Booth.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-14422)







Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Top

Tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois, where he lived from 1837 to 1861. The memorial was dedicated in 1874. Lincoln, his wife and three of his four sons are buried here.  
(58-14420)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Bottom

A cenotaph in impressive simplicity marks the crypt where Abraham Lincoln lies buried in Springfield, Illinois, beneath the memorial. Carved in black marble above the window at the rear are the words: "Now He Belongs To The Ages," which Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton is said to have pronounced after Lincoln died, in the morning of April 15, 1865. The metal casket bears the simple inscription: "Abraham Lincoln -- 1809-1865."

(58-14420)



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Right

Lincoln statue in Edinburgh, Scotland, the first monument erected to the President in Europe. The statue by George E. Bissel has been called "Lincoln Emancipating the Slave." The monument is more than 15 feet high and was unveiled in 1893. The inscription to the right of the Negro is a quotation from Lincoln: "To preserve the jewel of liberty in the framework of Freedom."

(58-14442)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Left

Lincoln statue in Parliament Square, London, a replica of the figure by Augustus Saint-Gaudens in Lincoln Park, Chicago. The huge chair, also in bronze, suggests the dignity of the presidential chair with its embazoned emblems.

(58-14442)





Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Top

The Emancipation Statue by Thomas Ball, situated in Lincoln Park, on East Capitol Street in Washington. The statue shows Abraham Lincoln with the Emancipation Proclamation in his right hand. His left hand is stretched out over a Negro, kneeling at his feet.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-14436)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Bottom

Statue and bas-relief monument in Vincennes, Indiana, commemorating the spot where the Lincoln family entered the State of Illinois after crossing the Wabash River from Indiana in 1830. The statue shows Lincoln as a young man, walking beside a covered wagon.

(58-14436)





Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1906-1908)

Right

The statue "Abraham Lincoln  
The Honorable Youth" in the glass of  
the home office building of the  
Lincoln National Life Insurance Com-  
pany of Fort Wayne, Indiana. The  
statue rises on its pedestal 22 feet  
above the sidewalk level. The figure  
of Lincoln itself is 19 feet and six  
inches high.

(Source: Lincoln National  
Life Foundation, Fort  
Wayne)

(BB-14832)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1903-1905)

Left

The "Giant Ship Masons" on the  
stone pedestal of the statue  
"Abraham Lincoln The Honorable Youth"  
in Fort Wayne, Indiana. The medall-  
ions represent four distinguished  
crafts of Abraham Lincoln's charac-  
ter: Chivalry, Fortitude, Justice and  
Patience.

(Source: Lincoln National  
Life Foundation, Fort Wayne)

(BB-14833)



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Right

Lincoln statue in Prognier Park, Oslo, by Paul Fjelde. A replica of this bronze bust stands on a marble base before the Exchange Building in Chicago.

(58-14441)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Left

Lincoln statue by George Grey Bernard in Manchester Park, Manchester, England. The bronze figure, 14 feet in height, portrays Lincoln standing with hands clasped naturally over his waist. The attitude is one of submissive waiting -- "the submission of dauntless courage."

(58-14441)





Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Right

"The Circuit Rider" by Lorado Taft in Urbana, Illinois. The statue represents Abraham Lincoln in the days when he was a young lawyer in the State of Illinois.

(Source: Lincoln  
National Life Foundation,  
Fort Wayne)

(58-14437)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Left

A side view of the Augustus Saint-Gaudens statue of Lincoln in Grant Park, Chicago.

(58-14437)







Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Top

Abraham Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., at dusk. Henry Bacon prepared the final plan. Daniel Chester French designed and constructed the statue and the pedestal in the Memorial, whose walls are surrounded by colonnades. On the frieze are the names of the 36 states of Lincoln's time. The structure is Doric, but Ionic columns divide the interior into three chambers. The central chamber contains the Lincoln statue. The Memorial stands on the axis of the Capitol and the Washington Monument and is built on a high terrace to be reached by wide steps. The classic beauty of the shrine is enhanced by neat landscaping and a reflecting basin. The Memorial was dedicated in 1922.

(58-14473)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Bottom

Abraham Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. -- aerial view.

(58-14473)

IN THIS TEMPLE  
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE  
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION  
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN  
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

The monumental statue of Abraham Lincoln that sits within the columned portals of the classic Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. It is the work of Daniel Chester French, American sculptor, 1850-1931. The memorial has three chambers. In the center chamber is the seated figure of Lincoln, 19 feet in height and composed of 28 blocks of white Georgia marble which were cut separately and perfectly fitted together on a huge pedestal. Roman fasces, symbolic of the power and indivisibility of the Union, are carved on the sides of the massive chair. The wall of one of the two side chambers carries a stone tablet on which is carved the Gettysburg Address. The Second Inaugural Address is similarly inscribed on the opposite wall. Murals by Jules Guérin are on the walls above these addresses.

(58-18402)





THE SHRINE OF DEMOCRACY  
MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL  
The four great presidents of the United States are carved into the granite of Mount Rushmore. The monument is a symbol of the American way of life and the principles of democracy. It was designed by the sculptor Gutzon Borglum and completed in 1941. The monument is located in the Black Hills of South Dakota. It is a popular tourist attraction and a source of pride for the American people.

Abraham Lincoln Amphitheatre  
(1909-1965)

Abraham Lincoln National Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota, at an elevation of 6,500 feet, begun in 1928. The carved heads are those of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln (from left to right). Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor of the colossal profiles of the four Presidents, died in 1921. His son carried on his work.

(49-8059)





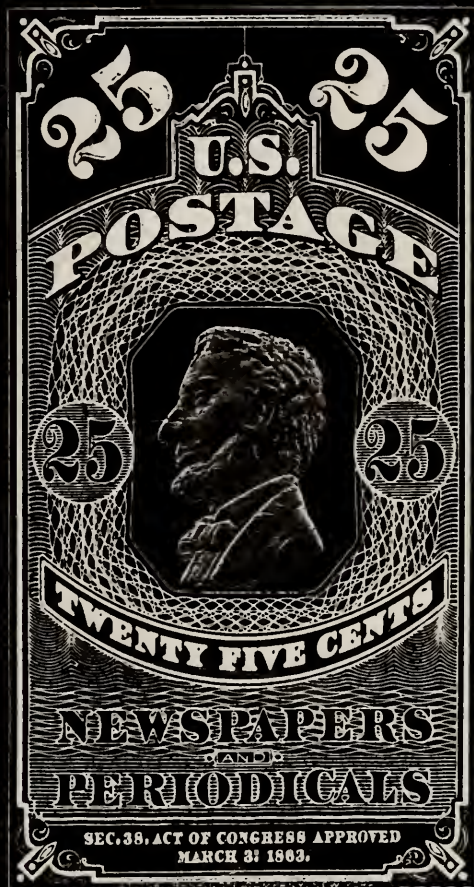
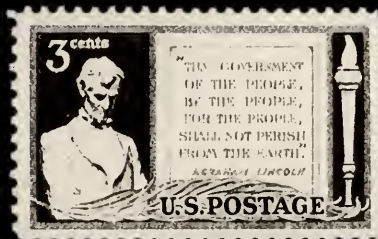


Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

United States Lincoln stamps, dating from 1866 (15 cents in the first row, left) to 1954 (4 cents in the last row, right).

{Source: Smithsonian Institution, Washington}

(58-11051)



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary  
(1809-1865)

Various United States stamps showing Abraham Lincoln. The 5-cent stamp pictures him together with Sun Yat-sen, first president of the Chinese Republic. The Mount Rushmore National Memorial Stamp features the sculptured heads of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln.

(Source: Smithsonian Institution, Washington)

(58-11052)















